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# In Memoriam.

Haji MOULVI M. SAMEE-ULLAH KHAN  
BAHADUR, C.M.G.

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IN MEMORIAM

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# INDIANS OF TO-DAY.

PIONEER, *Saturday, September 28th, 1907.*

HAJI MOULVI M. SAMEE-ULLAH KHAN  
BAHADUR, C.M.G.

THE father of the subject of this sketch was the trusted Indian Assistant of General Ochterloney, Agent, Mulk Mahfooza, and for a time himself the British Agent in the Nahan State. Two of his uncles were Sudder Amin and Mufti of Rewari and Delhi.

This favourite pupil of some of the noted savants of Delhi was born in 1250 A.H. (1834 A.D.). The well-known Mufti Sadruddeen Khan, of Delhi, and the learned Moulvis Mamluk Ali and Syed Mahomed took charge of his legal, philosophical and religious training. He gained the affectionate cognomen of young "Mulla Mahmud Jan," and gained his oriental doctor's "turban" at a very early age. For a time, at the special request of his teachers, he undertook to lecture on legal and philosophical subjects. Times had changed and the Government preferred not only purely learned servants, but those who had passed certain prescribed examinations. He went in and stood first in the Munsifship and Vakil's examination of November, 1856.

When Mufti Sadruddeen Khan learnt of the good fortune of his favourite pupil from the (Hon'ble) Mr. R. B. Morgan, he congratulated the youthful "Mulla," but tears came into his eyes. He was glad, he said, for his favourite pupil; but sorry that he would no longer be able to keep alight the "torch of learning," and thus perpetuate the name of his preceptors, who had taught him all they could with that object.

The young Mulla, who had instructed students from distant Afghanistan and Central Asia, almost double his own age, was appointed a Munsif at Cawnpore in 1858. His merits did not escape notice; he was praised by his District Judge, Mr. J. Dumergue, "as a very intelligent native gentleman." Mr. Sherer, the Magistrate of Cawnpore, on 19th February, 1860, said: "I always found him most intelligent, and I believe he was much respected in his official character." Mr. Fane (Judge) said: "has given great satisfaction both to his superiors and the parties whose cases have been decided by him, by his upright and speedy decisions." Mr. Francis Boyle Pearson and Mr. G. H. Batten, well-known names in India of the day, who both retired as High Court Judges, became his life-long friends.

Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan, after a few years' judicial training as a Munsif, passed on to the High Court Bar. Both at Agra and Allahabad, from 1862 to 1873, he was much sought after as Counsel. His commanding appearance, his persuasive eloquence and industry, won for him alike the ear of the Judges and the confidence of his clients.

From the High Court Bar he reverted to Government service, "for honour's sake," on the advice of his old friend and patron, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pearson, being the first Vakil who was appointed direct as a Subordinate Judge. While conferring that honour upon him, the Judges of the Allahabad High Court spoke very highly of him.

On another occasion the High Court, writing to the Local Government, said: "In the opinion of the Court the Moulvi is one of the most able and efficient Judicial Officers in the N.-W. P."

Aligarh, Allahabad, Moradabad and Fatehgarh fell to his lot as a Sub-Judge. He had practised before eminent English lawyers, such as Sir Walter Morgan, Sir Charles Turner, Messrs. Ross, Spankie and Pearson, and fully justified his selection by becoming a reliable Judge, a good lawyer and an officer who kept arrears down. He will long be remembered as one of the best Subordinate Judges, and cases were never known to accumulate in his Court.

The Moulvi's influence, among his own countrymen, owing to his pure descent and great learning, has always been recognised by high Government Officers. It was chiefly on account of his support that his cousin, Sir Syed Ahmed, chose Aligarh as the seat of the M. A. O. College. The Moulvi was, in 1873-75, the Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, and held the first meeting in his own bungalow, in the face of great official and local opposition. In those days it was erroneously thought

by some officials that this educational centre would lead to a Moslem revolt, and the Conservative Moslems looked upon the new departure as a heresy. The Moulvi combatted these ideas, and instead of "talk, talk, talk," took active steps and prompt action by at once starting primary school classes, entering his own son as the first student, and giving up all his spare time to the supervision of the boarders. Great institutions have small beginnings. The bungalow, where the first meeting was called together and where a school was started with half-a-dozen boys, now forms part of extensive buildings; the M. A. O. College is now looked upon as a nursery of loyal Moslems. Lord Ripon spoke of the Moulvi as Syed Ahmed's right-hand man.

For his learning, industry and general suitability, when the Earl of Northbrook went as Lord High Commissioner to Egypt in 1884, and wanted an Indian on his staff, the Government of India recommended the Moulvi. The Egyptian Law Courts had been established a few years previously by Lord Dufferin, and one of the Moulvi's duties was to overhaul their work. Many religious and political doubts which the Egyptian Moslems had about the intention of English legislators and the new Courts were removed when they came to know that Ulemas, like the Moulvi, who was fit to be a Mufti or a Kazi in their own old Tribunals, presided over Indian Courts. Many are the stories which the Moulvi relates of the doubts and suspicions which the Egyptians had of the intention of the English in Egypt and of their treatment of Indians. The Ulemas of Azhar, the élite of Cairo and the Provincial Sheikhs, were equally pleased

with their co-religionist, whom they entitled "the grammarian," because of his speaking classical Arabic. Most of their doubts vanished after one or two visits paid to the Moulvi.

The Earl of Northbrook had seen the Moulvi before, but during his Lordship's stay in Egypt saw his excellent work, and treated him with marked kindness. Lord Northbrook writes: "Samee-Ullah Khan has taken every opportunity of acquainting himself with the working of the new native Tribunals, and his opinion on the subject is valuable."

Lord Granville (10th November, 1884) called his report "interesting and valuable."

The Moulvi himself modestly says that he did nothing but his duty, and it was only the graciousness of Government that he was created a C.M.G. He acknowledges his vast debt of gratitude to the late Lord Northbrook and the present Lord Cromer.

The Moulvi was raised by Sir Alfred Lyall to the post of a District Judge in Oudh, and later on he was honoured with the post of a District and Sessions Judge of Rae Bareilly, the only Hindustani-knowing Judge of his time, who successfully worked with European Magistrates of three districts under him for so many years.

M. Samee-Ullah Khan had great bodily and mental vigour, and many an Indian having attained to his high position would have tried to remain in office; but he was not desirous of barring the promotion of his juniors.

A few days before Sir Auckland Colvin's departure from Allahabad in 1892, the Moulvi bade adieu to his office and came to Allahabad to bid farewell and God-speed to his old friend and patron. Sir Auckland was touched with the Moulvi's devotedness. One of his letters to the Moulvi ran thus :—

“I did not know that you contemplated retiring so soon, but you have earned the right to repose and rest by many years of honourable service.”

In 1893 he was appointed as one of the three members of the Commission to consider some provisions of the Cantonment Act of 1889, under the presidency of Mr. (now Sir Denzil) Ibbetson. His services met with approval and received the thanks of the Government of India.

He is a fellow of the Calcutta University and has taken a leading part in all the loyal movements of the age; has travelled in the three old continents, and is truly an accomplished gentleman of the old type.

In the East it is considered the right thing to retire as much as possible from worldly affairs on attaining to old age and to devote oneself to religion. The Moulvi has, since his retirement from Government service, refused other employment, and has been chiefly devoting himself to oriental learning and religious meditation. He has performed the Haj and visited many religious places. The field of his charities is wide; but everything is done unostentatiously, the left hand not knowing what



the right hand gives. Although he gave up public lecturing on theology and philosophy at an early age, he did not altogether cease to instruct. Whenever a promising youth came within the sphere of his influence, he taught him whatever subject he had an aptitude for. Many have profitted by his teaching of logic and ethics. Some of the most successful legal practitioners of the United Provinces and some of the best Judicial Officers have at one time or other received instruction from him in law. The late Mr. Justice Mahmood started practise at the Allahabad Bar under the Moulvi's guidance and fostering care ; the present Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court is not only the Moulvi's son, but also his pupil.

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, the Allahabad High Court, and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh have, on several occasions, approved of the sound judgment and legal knowledge of the Moulvi.

At one time he was the chief supporter of an Arabic Madresah in Delhi, then he diverted his aid to the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, which he still watches with affection, and latterly he helped to establish the Moslem Hostel in connection with the Muir Central College, Allahabad, which has become the means of furthering advanced legal and scientific training.

He has a gift of making others bow to his advice, which is given disinterestedly and for the good of the recipients. Even to this day, although he has long ceased to be at the Bar and retired from judicial

service, people bring their various little affairs to him for settlement at Aligarh, where he now leads a quiet life. What time he spares from his religious devotions and private affairs, he gives freely and ungrudgingly to those of his acquaintances. Personal sacrifice is most esteemed by the members of the human race, and hence it is that, although no longer a Counsel or a Sessions Judge, his house is hardly ever without visitors, who love and esteem him. Old friends are never forgotten ; new ones are constantly made. He is the peoples' Judge Sahib at Aligarh.

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“THE PIONEER,” *Sunday, April 12th, 1908.*

The Aligarh College has had the misfortune to lose recently, in rapid succession, several of its earliest and most eminent supporters. Among Englishmen, Sir John Strachey and Sir Auckland Colvin: among its Mahomedan bulwarks Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and now Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan Bahadur. The Moulvi, who passed away in the fullness of years at Aligarh last Tuesday, had been associated with all these and with Sir Syed Ahmed from the time of the inception of the College scheme. In 1884, being then Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, he was selected by the Government of India for special duty in Egypt in connection with the newly-established system of law courts there, and on his return to India was appointed to a District Judgeship in these Provinces. He retired in the nineties and settled at Aligarh, where he always continued to take a warm interest in the affairs of the College and in

Mahomedan education generally. He was one of the original movers in the establishment of the Moslem Hostel in connection with the Muir College at Allaha-bad, the first development of a system which has since taken such great extensions, with such excellent results on the student life of the educational centre of the Provinces. The Moulvi's remains were taken to Delhi and buried in the family vault. At the Aligarh College, Thursday was set apart as a day of observance in memory of Sir Auckland Colvin and Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan. The conjunction was particularly fitting, for Sir Auckland had been associated with the Moulvi from Egyptian days and maintained his regard for him when he returned as Lieutenant-Governor. Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan leaves two sons, the eldest of whom, Hameedullah Khan Sar Bulad Jung, is now the popular Chief Justice of Hyderabad, while the second, Majid-ullah Khan, is a member of the Council of Bhopal State.

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"THE PIONEER," *Thursday, April 23rd, 1908.*

IN these days of self-advertisement and display, one is rather apt to overlook the useful work of those who quietly devote their lives to the service of God and their country. The life of Haji Moulvi Mahomed Samee-Ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G., was the life of such a man. A brief sketch of his career appeared during his life time in the *Pioneer* under the heading of "Indians of To-day"; but some additional facts may be noted here.

In the country now known as Dera Ghazi Khan there was a colony of Arabs, descendants of the fourth Khalif Hazrat Ali (peace be on him). They were the spiritual guides and leaders of the Moslems of the neighbourhood. One of them, more religious than the rest, renounced his worldly possessions in favour of the other members of the family and set off to perform the *Haj*. The pilgrimage in the eighteenth century was an undertaking attended with great risks, and travelling from place to place took as many months as it now takes days and hours; but Sheikh Ahmad Alawi was a man of determination, as well as of great learning and piety. Undaunted and unaccompanied he performed the *Haj*. When the news of his return and passing through Delhi reached the Emperor Shah Alum, he persuaded him to remain at Delhi, and for his Derajat losses he was granted *jagirs* in the Meerut and Rohtak districts. The Haji's fame as a Mofassir (Mohaddis) had preceded him, so his discourses and sermons at the Madrasah Iradat-mand Khan and other Royal institutions and abodes of learning attracted large audiences and were much prized. Rumour has it, that every sermon he delivered resulted in the conversion of some of the audience to Islam. Delhi was not only the seat of the Empire, but also the seat of learning. Shah Waliullah, Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Abdul Kadir and others flourished about the same time, and many of them were the contemporaries and friends of our learned Sheikh.

Being well-descended the Haji and his sons made alliances with some of the best families of Delhi and multiplied. Even after the advent of the British Raj,

the intellectual equipment of the members of the family gained for them the highest judicial and political offices open to Indians. Two of the Sheikh's sons were Mufti and Sadar Amin, and a third, *i.e.*, the father of the subject of this article, was in the Political Department and a trusted officer of the famous General Ochterlony. His maternal uncle was the leading vakil of the Delhi district.

Coming thus from a distinguished family of lawyers, there can be no wonder that young Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan passed first in the legal examination held at Delhi in 1856. A couple of years later (1858) he was appointed Munsif of Cawnpore. In this capacity he earned the golden opinions of his superior officers.

His District Judge, Mr. Pearson (later on an Hon'ble Judge of the High Court), wrote of him on the 6th February, 1861, in his official report :—

“ He is, in my opinion, an officer of excellent ability and high promise.” Mr. G. H. Batten (who also became a High Court Judge) spoke of him as “ the intelligent Munsif ” and as “ an excellent Judge.” Having served for a few years as a Munsif, from 1862, he joined the Agra Sadar Diwani Bar, and practised there and at Allahabad successfully for some eleven years. In 1873 he was appointed a Subordinate Judge, the honour conferred being unique, as up to that time no Vakil had been so appointed direct from the Bar. When the Moulvi was at Moradabad, the Collector of Bijnor took official interest in some of

the cases which were pending in the Court of the Sub-Judge there. The Collector recognised his merits, and their acquaintance developed into friendship. This Collector was a Colvin. Most members of this family were the Moulvi's kind friends, and Sir Auckland Colvin (later on Lieutenant-Governor) was one of his chiefest.

Regarding the Moulvi's merits as a Judge, a well-known Pundit of the Allahabad Bar, who had an extensive practice, used to say that to whichever district the Moulvi went, second appeals thence reached the vanishing point, and in first appeals it was always safe to accept the brief for the respondents.

One of the important epochs in the Moulvi's career was the year 1884, when he was appointed on the staff of the late Lord Northbrook, when that nobleman went to Egypt, in his capacity as Lord High Commissioner of Her Majesty's Government. In recognition of his services the Moulvi was created a C. M. G. Lord Ripon in his famous Aligarh speech in 1884 said: "Gentlemen, you are all aware that when Lord Northbrook was lately sent to Egypt he asked that he might have the assistance upon his staff of a Mahomedan gentleman from this country. The Moulvi was selected for that purpose, and I am quite sure that he discharged ably the duties which were entrusted to him. \* \* \* \* \* But it is not merely for the purpose of thanking him that I have drawn attention to that fact. \* \* \* \* \* You will see in the fact of Lord Northbrook's desire to have such assistance a sign of the confidence which your late Gov-

ernor-General learnt while he was in India to place in native gentlemen of this country."

In a despatch to the Earl of Granville, the then Foreign Secretary, the late Earl of Northbrook in the same year observed, "Samee-Ullah Khan has taken every opportunity of acquainting himself with the working of the new native Tribunals, and his opinion on the subject is valuable." On his return from Egypt the Moulvi was raised to the post of a District Judge by Sir Alfred Lyall, and subsequently became the Sessions Judge of Rai Bareli (Oudh), where he will long be remembered. In 1892 the Moulvi retired from Government service, intentionally relinquishing his post a few days before the retirement of his old friend and patron, His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, the Moulvi's grateful nature over-riding the solicitude of his friends, who did not want him to retire. And as the *Pioneer* of the 12th April 1908 says, it is another fitting conjunction that at the Aligarh College "the same day was set apart as a day of observance in memory of Sir Auckland Colvin and Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan." The *Pioneer* of the 16th November, 1892, contained the following para. on the Moulvi's retirement :—

"The Judicial Department in these Provinces sustains a notable loss this week in the person of Moulvi Mahomed Samee-Ullah Khan, C.M.G., Judge of Rai Bareli, who, after over twenty years' service, is on the point of retirement. Beginning as a member of the subordinate judiciary the Moulvi soon gained a reputation which raised him above the ordinary run of Sub-Judges, and accordingly, when Lord Northbrook wanted to find

a native of India to accompany him to Egypt, he was selected. In Egypt he did good work, and, returning to India, he was picked out on the first opportunity by Sir Alfred Lyall for an Oudh Judgeship. It would not be easy at the present moment to name many Mahomedans of these Provinces who for character and capacity would be entitled to be considered fitting successors to Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan."

The *Morning Post* of the 22nd November says :—"The Rai Bareli Division has sustained a heavy loss by the retirement of M. M. Samee-Ullah Khan, C.M.G., after a period of service extending over 23 years. As a Sessions Judge, with jurisdiction over three districts, the work of the learned Moulvi was unusually heavy, and he discharged it with great zeal and efficiency. He vigilantly watched over the systematic working of the new machinery, and left no stone unturned in exercising his sessions power with the utmost care. During his long incumbency as a judicial officer at Rai Bareli he won the hearts of the public as borne out by the private and public farewell entertainments he received from them on the eve of his departure. Shahzada Shahdeo Singh Bahadur gave a dinner party in honour of his departure on the 11th November, to which he invited all the District staff of Judicial Officers. On the 12th the Rai Bareli Bar entertained him at a public dinner held at the house of Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Deputy Commissioner of Rai Bareli, those present being all the members of the Bar and Bench as well as the native gentlemen of the station. The finishing dinner speech from the Bar addressed to the Moulvi was very touch-



ing, and impressed on him the heartfelt feelings of the hosts. In his reply the Moulvi dwelt on the intrinsic merits of the bar, and the material assistance they had rendered him during the course of his judicial incumbency. He also pointed out, in a very impressive way, that no Judge could prove himself efficient and just unless he was assisted by the Bar, and that there existed an inseparable connecting link between the Bench and Bar. He spoke very highly of the Rai Bareli Bar and impressed upon his hearers their decided usefulness to the Bench. His successor, Mr. J. S. Hannagan, then stood up and bore testimony to the meritorious service of the Bar to the Bench. On the 14th the Moulvi was entertained at an evening party by the Indian Officers of the station. On the morning of the 15th the Moulvi had breakfast with Mr. D. C. Baillie, the District Magistrate. The last and the most crowded dinner party was held in the Rai Bareli Town Hall in the evening on behalf of the Rani of Tiloi Estate, the banquet ending with great illuminations and a display of fireworks. The learned Moulvi made over charge of his office on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th November he took his departure from the Rai Bareli District, going to Allahabad *via* Fatehpur."

The greatest claim, however, which the Moulvi has to the gratitude of his countrymen is the share which he took in the moral and intellectual advancement of the Mahomedans of India. In 1873, while he was the Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, he joined his cousin, the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, in laying the foundation of a movement which resulted in the speedy establishment of

the M. A. O. College. We all remember the great opposition which this movement called forth at the time; but the great influence which the Moulvi had always possessed over his co-religionists and the great consideration which he received from the official classes at last succeeded, and it is now a matter of history. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan alone would never have achieved the signal success in the foundation and progress of an institution which is now without a rival in the Asiatic world. We will give the version in Sir Syed's own words. In November 1875, His Honour Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, came to Aligarh. In the address which was presented to His Honour, Sir Syed read the following passage:—"Now it behoves me to thank Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan on behalf of the Committee. It was really due to his earnest attention, his strenuous efforts and his ability that the Committee succeeded in opening this College. Had he not taken upon himself the responsibility of the management of the College of all matters connected with education and of the superintendence of the Boarding House, the starting of the College at so early a date would have been an impossibility." His Honour in his reply observed:—"Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan, the Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, had devoted himself heart and soul to the institution, and the rapid progress already attained was in a great measure due to him." Again Lord Ripon, in the course of his reply to the address of the College Fund Committee in 1884, observed:—"I have had brought to my notice, gentlemen, the assistance which has been given in many ways to this institution by Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan, and I am very

glad to have this opportunity of returning him my own thanks, and I have no doubt that I may return him the thanks of all present on this occasion for his services to the College."

When the construction of the institution commenced, Sir Syed insisted on Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan's laying the first brick of the structure. In his report, which was read before the Annual Meeting of the College in 1877, Sir Syed made the following reference to Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan :—"This College, in connection with which I have read this report to you, has been founded only through the strong determination and sound judgment of Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan. The College Fund Committee, of which Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan was a member, and which had contemplated the establishment of an educational institution, was of opinion that unless and until sufficient money (15 lakhs) was collected, no school or college could be started. From this opinion Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan differed, and when nobody would listen to him he, with characteristic liberal-mindedness, raised a special subscription, in which over and above his first subscription he added a thousand rupees, and with this money in hand he established this institution."

The Boarders were greatly in need of sympathetic management. M. Samee-Ullah Khan's affection for them was nothing short of paternal. He shared with them their joys and sorrows, attended them in their illness, and in times of epidemic stayed in the Boarding House up to a late hour of the night, regardless of his own

personal comforts, and intent solely on consoling the sick. A son of India himself, he knew very well the Indian temperament, and well understood how much affection leniency wins and severity alienates. The effect of his paternal compassion was seen in the remarkable discipline he maintained, for no one ever disobeyed him. His treatment produced an excellent effect on the morals of the students. He never expelled a student, because he was no believer in the principle of enforcing discipline by expelling students for trifling faults.

The College Fund Committee erected a room in the College to commemorate his services to the institution. A large stone tablet in the room bears out the fact, and the long Arabic inscription inside the main gate of the College gives in full the story of the leading part taken by the Moulvi in the foundation of the College, upon the success of which the Mahomedans of India feel so proud to-day.

In 1880 he had visited Europe. His Urdu diary and its English translation were so eagerly read that several editions were exhausted in a short time, and the books are now no longer available. In 1886 his son, Moulvi Hameedullah Khan (now Nawab Sarbuland Jung of Hyderabad), on his return from England, received an unprecedented ovation at the railway station by the Aligarh public, and the College gave several dinners and addresses. The Moulvi himself entertained both his European and Indian friends of all creeds at several dinners in honour of that home-coming. The friends of the Moulvi took that opportunity, and raised a subscrip-

tion for the erection of a lecture room in the College to commemorate the successful return of the Moulvi's eldest son from England, where he had been sent for education.

In 1892 the Muir Central College Moslem Hostel was established owing to the great interest which the Moulvi took in the movement. Its foundation stone was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin, and it is now a flourishing institution and a model for others. The idea has been taken up by the Government also, and this inexpensive scheme of converting existing institutions into so many residential colleges and schools is likely to prove of the greatest benefit. The honour of its being first made popular will rest with the Moulvi and those who helped him in spite of opposition.

In 1893 Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan acted as one of the three members on the C. D. Commission which was presided over by Mr. (Sir) Denzil Ibbetson. The report prepared by the Commission, including the Moulvi's memo., was highly praised by the British House of Commons.

Another interesting fact connected with the life of the Moulvi is that Sir Salar Jung I. in his time had offered the Chief Justiceship of the Hyderabad High Court to the Moulvi. This was later on repeated, with the tempting offer of a life *Mansab* (pension) of Rs. 300 per mensem to his eldest son, and the promise to have him educated at the State expense in Europe, and employment in the State afterwards. The Resident of Hyder-

abad went so far as to obtain the permission of Sir George Couper, the then Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, for the transfer of his services, but the Moulvi preferred to remain in British service. Another pressing offer for the same was made on even better terms by Sir Salar Jung II. In 1893 Sir Asman Jah again repeated the same offer, and in the year following Sir Vikar-ul-Umra revived it. It proved that four Ministers of the Premier Native State considered him the fittest person to organise their Judicial Department. Although he never accepted the State's service, he always expressed his gratitude to His Highness the Nizam and his four Ministers for the honour they did him in repeatedly thinking of him in connection with that exalted office.

About 1904 he performed the *Haj*, and visited other holy places. Discovering that there was great need for a correct edition of the famous book *Dalail-ul-Khairat*, he brought out its new edition, which has been much appreciated in Arabia, India, and other Moslem countries.

Although of advanced age the Moulvi was in the full enjoyment of his mental gifts, which seemed to brighten with age. At Aligarh, where he principally resided, he was regarded with great respect and veneration. The Moulvi was endowed by nature with a commanding appearance and a great charm of manners. His old age, his great knowledge of the world, his readiness to help others with his advice in their struggles of daily life, made him a great power.

Verily we belong to God and unto Him shall return. The Moulvi passed away at Aligarh after a brief illness on the 7th April at about 2-30 p.m., and according to his *wasiat* (will), the remains were taken to Delhi and interred the same night in the family vault within a few hours of the event. His funeral prayers were first performed at Aligarh, where a large number of friends had gathered together, and again at Delhi, where his relatives and compatriots had assembled. His eldest son reached Delhi, in time, from Hyderabad, to accompany the funeral procession, which, although it was midnight, grew in numbers as the *cortège* proceeded from the railway station to outside the Delhi Gate. He rests in peace in the city of his birth, in close proximity being the tombs of the famous Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz, Mohaddis of Delhi, and within a few yards of another Shah Abdul Aziz of earlier date, known as "Shakarbar." It is a great consolation to the late Moulvi's family to learn how universally loved he was. May God have mercy on him. News of his death has elicited the following gracious telegraphic message from His Excellency the Viceroy:—

TO CHIEF JUSTICE

HAMEEDULLAH, OF HYDERABAD.

"Am directed to say Viceroy is grieved to hear of death of your distinguished father, and requests his condolence be conveyed to family."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces has been pleased to say:—

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has heard with much regret of the death of Moulvi Samee-Ullah Khan."

His Highness the Nizam graciously telegraphed:—

From Hyderabad,

TO HAMEEDULLAH KHAN

SARBULAND JUNG BAHADUR.

“ The Nizam is sorry to hear news of death of your father Samee-Ullah Khan, and commands me to convey to you and your family expression of His Highness’s sympathy and condolence.”

AHMED HUSAIN,  
P. S. N.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad, the departmental Ministers, other chiefs and noblemen, in addition to European and Indian friends, have wired their condolence, and messages are being hourly received in large numbers. The 20th Century will not produce many Indians of the type of the late Haji Moulvi Mahomed Samee-Ullah Khan Bahadur, C.M.G.

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# GENEALOGICAL TREE.

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Hazrat Ali, the (4th Khalifa).

Hazrat Mahomed Hanif.

Hazrat Abdul-Mannan.

Hazrat Batal Gazi.

Abdul Fattah Gazi.

Hazrat Malik Asif Gazi.

Malik Ahmed Shah Gazi.

Shah Omar Gazi.

Shah Ibrahim Gazi.

Shah Khalil Gazi.

Shah Abdul-Mannan II Gazi.

Mahomed Shah Gazi.

Shah Yakub Gazi.

Shah Ishaq Gazi.

Shah Tayab Gazi.

Mahomed Ismail Khan.

Mahomed Fazal Khan Gazi.

Mahomed Jan Khan.

Mahomed Amin Khan.

Mahomed Ihsan Khan Gazi.

Mahomed Abdulla Khan.

Haji Mahomed Omar Khan.

Mahomed Rahman Khan.

Haji Mahomed Rahim Khan.

Mahomed Abdullah Khan.

Mahomed Abidullah Khan.

Mahomed Rahman Khan II.

Mahomed Rahmat Khan.

Mahomed Hamid Khan.

Mahomed Aman Khan.

Mahomed Jan Khan II.

Haji Mahomed Ahmed Khan.

Mahomed Azizulla Khan.

Haji Moulvi Mahomed Samee-Ullah Khan,  
C.M.G.

Afzal-ul-Ullema  
Moulvi Mahomed  
Hameed-  
ullah Khan,  
Nawab Sar-  
buland Jung  
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